



NAVAJO NATION OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT
RUSSELL BEGAYE | JONATHAN NEZ

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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SEPTEMBER 9, 2015

**PRESIDENT BEGAYE: PLACE UPPER ANIMAS MINING DISTRICT
ON “SUPERFUND” NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST**

Window Rock – In a letter sent to EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy and Colorado Governor John Hickenlooper, President Russell Begaye requested that the Upper Animas Mining District be listed as a “Superfund Site” pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CECLA). This designation on the National Priorities List will make EPA funding and resources available to remove and contain the long-standing risks to human health and the environment posed by the historic mining activities in the area. As the Gold King Mine spill demonstrated, the over 300 abandoned hard rock mines pose a serious public health threat.

“It is well past time for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to step in and remediate the site in a meaningful manner to protect downstream communities,” wrote President Begaye. “The first step in this process is to list the Upper Animas Mining District on the NPL. This will provide much needed funding and technical assistance to responsibly address the threats posed by the District.”

In addition to the Gold King Mine spill, President Begaye also pointed out that in the 1990s the EPA and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment conducted a Superfund Site Assessment of the District and determined that “water quality standards were not achieved.” In 2008 the EPA performed another NPL assessment on the Upper Cement Creek area and confirmed, “that the area would qualify for inclusion.”

“The chemicals found in the District pose a significant human health risk,” said President Begaye. “The health and well-being of the region should be of primary importance to the EPA. The time has come for the Upper Animas Mining District to be given NPL status.”

President Begaye’s Full Letter is Attached

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THE NAVAJO NATION

RUSSELL BEGAYE PRESIDENT
JONATHAN NEZ VICE PRESIDENT

September 7, 2015

Gina McCarthy, Administrator
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Administrator, Mail Code: 1101A
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

John W. Hickenlooper, Governor
State of Colorado
200 E. Colfax Ave., #136
Denver, CO 80203

Re: Request to Place Upper Animas Mining District on National Priorities List

Dear Administrator McCarthy and Governor Hickenlooper:

We request your attention to the important and urgent matter of protecting the Navajo Nation from upstream threats of contamination coming from the 140-square-mile Upper Animas Mining District (District).¹ Specifically, we request that you immediately place the District on the CERCLA National Priorities List (NPL) so that prompt action may be taken to address and contain the long-standing risks to human health and the environment posed by the historic mining and processing activities in the District. As the Gold King Mine (GKM) spill demonstrated, the District and its over 300 abandoned hard rock mines² pose a looming threat to us downstream communities, and it is a threat that is far beyond the control of the local community. It is well past time for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to step in and remediate the site in a meaningful manner to protect downstream communities. The first step in that process is to list the Upper Animas Mining District on the NPL. This will provide the much needed funding and technical assistance to responsibly address the threats posed by the District.

On August 5, 2015, the EPA and other potentially responsible parties caused millions of gallons of acid mine drainage—containing toxic substances such as aluminum, lead, zinc, arsenic, cadmium, manganese, iron, vanadium, and copper—to spill from the Gold King Mine outside of Silverton, Colorado into Cement Creek, which flows into the Animas River and ultimately reaches the San Juan River. In a flash the GKM spill illuminated the significant risk that District mines

¹ <http://www2.epa.gov/region8/upper-animas-mining-district>

² *Id.*

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present to the people, animals, culture, ecosystem and economy of the Four Corners region. Despite the very real and significant risk posed by the District, it is not currently NPL-listed. The current system of management of the hazardous substances in the District does not protect the people or the environment of the rest of the Four Corners region. The health and well-being of the region should be of primary importance to the EPA. The time has come for the Upper Animas Mining District to be given NPL status.

In the 1990s, “EPA and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) conducted a Superfund Site Assessment of the [District].”³ The assessment concluded “that water quality standards were not achieved” in the District⁴—which includes private, federal, and state lands, and the town of Silverton⁵—and identified the District’s “severe impacts to aquatic life in the Upper Animas and its tributaries.”⁶ Despite the serious harm being caused by the District, EPA postponed listing the District on the NPL because the local community asked for a “community-based collaborative effort” that would allow local cleanup and mitigation efforts to proceed “as long as progress was being made to improve the water quality of the Animas River.”⁷ In 2005, the “water quality ha[d] declined significantly” in the area despite the combined efforts of the local community and EPA.⁸

In 2008, EPA performed another NPL assessment, this time on the Upper Cement Creek alone, and the study again confirmed “that the area would qualify for inclusion” on the NPL.⁹ Despite the carve-out of Silverton from the area of study and the additional confirmation that the GKM area should be listed on the NPL, “EPA [again] postponed efforts to include the area on the National Priorities List,” “after receiving additional community input.”¹⁰ Yet the City of Durango, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, the State of New Mexico, the Navajo Nation, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, the State of Utah, and the State of Arizona are all downstream interested parties whose input matters with respect to toxic releases and the threat thereof from GKM and the District. Our input and concerns should matter to you as you contemplate listing the District on the NPL.

The chemicals found in the District pose significant human health risk, such as cardiovascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal and reproductive systems. One early post-incident report from the EPA indicated that “arsenic levels in the Durango area of the Animas River were, at their

³ <http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/goldkingminewatershedfactsheetbackground.pdf> at 2.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ <http://www2.epa.gov/region8/upper-animas-mining-district>.

⁶ <http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/goldkingminewatershedfactsheetbackground.pdf> at 2.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

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peak, 300 times the normal level, and lead was 3,500 times the normal level.”¹¹ Another report of EPA data indicated that “lead was found below Silverton's 14th Street bridge at more than 200 times higher than the acute exposure limit for aquatic life, and 3,580 times higher than federal standards for human drinking water. Levels of arsenic were more than 24 times the exposure limit for fish and 823 times the level for human ingestion. Cadmium was found at more than six times the aquatic limit, 33 times that for humans.”¹²

The GKM spill in the Animas and San Juan rivers has imposed an unmitigated crisis upon the Navajo Nation. Coursing through 215 miles of the Navajo Nation, the San Juan River is a critical water source and significant spiritual icon for the Navajo Nation. EPA’s determination that they “do not anticipate adverse health effects from exposure to the metals detected in the river”¹³ is premature because “[t]he effects of lead may not be seen right away or may not be noticed for many years,”¹⁴ and is indeed contradictory to the EPA’s statements to the Navajo Nation made immediately after the spill that we will be dealing with these effects “for decades.”¹⁵ The Navajo Nation is gravely concerned with the spill’s yet unknown impacts to river sediment and adjacent waterways, and is especially concerned about the ongoing releases from the District that U.S. Geological Survey measures to be at a rate of 610 gallons per minute.¹⁶ Due to the long-term risk that these chemicals present, as well as the continued significant releases coming from the GKM and the District, estimated to now exceed a total release of over 27 million gallons, an NPL listing is well warranted.

The threats posed by the District are felt by the many people connected to the District through the San Juan River watershed, a significant singular surface water supply to the Four Corners region. As one of the impacted jurisdictions, the Navajo Nation’s impacts are felt most significantly by our farmers and ranchers, and our traditional people. Many Navajo people rely on the San Juan River to sustain life through irrigating our farmed goods and watering our livestock. Our families then consume these fruits of their labor. The San Juan River also sustains our culture by watering the many unique species of Navajo corn plants that are critical to our prayers and ceremonies. Our traditions and culture are also kept alive by our San Juan River valley farmers’ growing of heirloom Navajo fruits and vegetables from seed strains steadily refined by our people since time immemorial. The River is also an important male deity to our people. Its contamination by the GKM has been a significant spiritual blow.

¹¹ <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2015/08/09/navajo-nation-epa-spill/31384515/>

¹² <http://m.startribune.com/nation/321518301.html>

¹³ <http://www2.epa.gov/goldkingmine/frequent-questions-related-gold-king-mine-response> EPA frequently asked questions

¹⁴ http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/csem/lead/docs/lead_patient-education.pdf at 1.

¹⁵ Telephone Call with Joan Card, Senior Policy Advisor for USEPA Region 8, and Shaun McGrath, Administrator for USEPA Region 8 (Aug. 7, 2015).

¹⁶ <http://fox6now.com/2015/08/13/gold-king-mine-owner-i-foresaw-disaster-before-epa-spill-into-animas-river-in-colorado/>

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Contamination of the River is also a blow to our economy. The Nation faces a daunting unemployment rate of 42 percent.¹⁷ Yet along the San Juan River, many of our people are able to make a life for themselves and support their families through farming and ranching. According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture there are approximately 1,500 farms in the Shiprock Agency alone. The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates that there are about 1,175 grazing permit holders in the region. Many of our farmers create additional economic value for themselves by carefully growing profitable organic crops. Some of our ranchers produce grass-fed and organic beef product. Their livelihoods have been significantly disrupted by the GKM spill.

The River has always been of the utmost import to our people. Indeed, when our leaders negotiated our release from internment by the federal government at Fort Sumner in the Treaty of 1868, they were certain to include the San Juan River and its adjacent rich farmlands within our Nation's boundary. The reliance of our people on the River and the significance of the River to our people cannot be overstated.

The waste from the mines in the Upper Animas Mining District is also harmful to wildlife found in the Animas River below Cement Creek. In April, EPA released a *Draft Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment Upper Animas Mining District*, which documented the harmful impacts from the combination of mining and naturally occurring hazardous substances.¹⁸ Among the various wildlife that are impacted, the report found that “[m]etals concentrations in the Animas River below Mineral Creek have eliminated virtually all fish down to Elk Creek and all cutthroat and rainbow trout down to Cascade Creek, where only a small community of brook and brown trout exist.”¹⁹ Further, the study found “that the benthic invertebrate community is impaired in most sections of the Animas River, Cement Creek and Mineral Creek.”²⁰ The Upper Animas Mining District is causing portions of the Animas River to be uninhabitable for certain wildlife—and the generally negative impacts on wildlife are even broader. The Upper Animas Mining District should be a candidate for listing on the NPL due to its impacts on wildlife alone.

The danger of a spill in the Upper Animas Mining District will continue to exist under the current management scheme, and the spill on August 5 was not an isolated incident. In fact, there were two previous releases of hazardous mine waste from the area in 1975 and 1978. In 1975, “50,000 tons of heavy-metal-loaded tailings” were dumped into the Animas River.²¹ And in 1978, “500 million gallons” of water contaminated with “tailings and sludge” spilled into the Animas

¹⁷ <http://navajobusiness.com/fastFacts/Overview.htm>

¹⁸ <http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-06/documents/upper-animas-bera-fact-sheet-april-2015.pdf>

at 1

¹⁹ *Id.* at 2.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ <http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/goldkingminewatershedfactsheetbackground.pdf> at 1.

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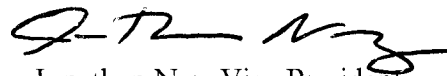
River.²² The damage caused by the Upper Animas Mining District has gone on far too long, and the health and well-being of our people cannot endure a repeat of the GKM spill. Please, do the right thing for us downstream communities. List the Upper Animas Mining District on the NPL. The current approach is inadequate to protect our people and environment. The delay in listing the site can only cause harm to our region. Please contact Jackson Brossy, Executive Director, Navajo Nation Washington Office, 202-682-7390 or jbrossy@nnwo.org.

Respectfully,

THE NAVAJO NATION



Russell Begaye, President



Jonathan Nez, Vice-President

Cc: Mayor Christine M. Tookey, City of Silverton, Colorado
Chairman Ernest Kuhlman, Board of County Commissioners of San Juan County, Colorado
Mayor Sweetie Marbury, City of Durango, Colorado
Chairman Clement Frost, Southern Ute Indian Tribe
Governor Susana Martinez, State of New Mexico
Chairman Manuel Heart, Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribe
Governor Gary Herbert, State of Utah
Governor Doug Ducey, State of Arizona
U.S. Senator Tom Udall
U.S. Senator Martin Heinrich
U.S. Senator John McCain
U.S. Senator Jeff Flake
U.S. Senator Orrin Hatch
U.S. Senator Mike Lee
U.S. Senator John Barrasso
U.S. Senator John Tester
U.S. Representative Ann Kirkpatrick
U.S. Representative Paul Gosar
U.S. Representative Rob Bishop
U.S. Representative Jason Chaffetz
U.S. Representative Don Young

²² *Id.*